



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY  
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SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17.

The determination of all but one of the Texas Congressional delegation to vote against the reduction of the army affords additional proof that the representatives of the democratic party, unlike their radical colleagues in Congress, are not so bound by party ties as to vote for measures which they believe injurious to the interests of the country. They made a distinguished exhibition of this last February, when they divided on the question of sustaining the decision of the Electoral Commission, and by so doing avoided civil war. The Texas members are as good democrats as any in the House of Representatives, but they believe a reduction of the army at this time is not only unnecessary but would be attended with unfortunate results, and so believing, they vote against it. We agree with them, and when we consider the small forces now guarding the extensive Indian frontier, extending from the Rio Grande to Canada, and read of the active hostilities now in progress in Texas and the threat of the North, we are surprised that the patriotic democrats from the Lone Star State, and two or three others, are the only ones who will vote against the proposed reduction. The whole army bill, even as amended by the Senate, is a blot and a blemish, and should be referred back to the committee, not only for revision, but to be remodelled and reconstructed. It should provide for a force, not only large enough to protect all sections of the country, but to protect all sections at the same time, so that when its services are required to defend the people of Texas, the people of the other portions of the frontier may not be left utterly defenceless, and all provisions for the location of troops should be stricken out. The idea of Congressmen, some of whom have no conception either of the face of the hostile country or of the military necessities, fixing by legal enactment the position of troops is preposterous, and we are astonished that such a provision could have received the requisite number of votes to incorporate it into the bill. The officers of the army are paid for commanding it efficiently, and in order to do that they must be competent to station it at the proper points. If they are incompetent Congressional enactments can not assist them; they must be removed, and their places be filled by those who can perform the duties expected of them.

There is some opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Thomas Bryan's appointment as a commissioner of the District of Columbia. What the specific grounds for it are we do not know, but we do know that if a high degree of natural mental power supplemented by a thorough education, irreproachable morality, and gentlemanly bearing, be required for the position, the task of finding one to fill it, whose qualifications exceed those of Mr. Bryan, would not be an easy one. Mr. Bryan was formerly a resident of this city, and has many friends here yet who can testify to his true worth as a man and citizen. His politics, it must be acknowledged, are by no means commendable, but even in that respect he is not as bad as he might be, for we understand he belongs to the moderate wing of his party, and is in favor of burying the animosities engendered by the civil war.

Mr. Lawrence, to whom the President has just given the lucrative position of Collector of the Port of New Orleans, is a fortunate man. He saved all his property by being a Union man during the war, and has since drawn fourteen thousand dollars for three hours' service as a member of Congress, his election having been contested, and his seat given to him just three hours before the close of the term for which he had been elected. He was evidently born under a lucky star, and the appointment he has just received is not only agreeable to himself, but to a large majority of his fellow citizens of the entire country, inasmuch as it was made in opposition to the wishes of the Louisiana Returning Board, who can not gratify their desire for retaliation for fear of implicating themselves.

Gen. Asa Rogers, the efficient Second Auditor of the State, has published his report on the condition of the public debt of Virginia and the literary fund. The report of the Com. missions of the Sinking Fund, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1877, has also been published.

A CHALLENGE.—Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of N. Y., in a letter to the Sportsman, says I will run Parole against Ten Brook for \$25,000 a side, \$10,000 forfeit, at Saratoga, two and a half miles, Western weights, dry track, and I will allow \$5,000 for expenses if the race is run. I will also run from my Rancous stable a two-year old at three quarters of a mile; a three-year old at a mile and three quarters; a four-year old at two and a quarter miles, and a five-year old at three miles against Western horses of same ages, excepting that I will run my five-year old against a five-year old or older horse. The four races to be run at Jerome Park or Saratoga, for \$2,500 a side each race, \$1,000 forfeit. Horses to be named at the post. This offer means that I am willing to run my stable against the pick of the entire West.

POISONED.—Boston, Nov. 17.—Wm. Kaler and his wife (German) the former aged 30 and the latter 41 years, residing at No. 160 Ward st., Highland, died suddenly last night, and the symptoms indicate that poisoning was the cause. A medical examiner expressed an opinion that fish powder they had eaten for supper contained poisonous substances, but whether by accident or design he could not determine.

The work on the repairs to the wharf and other works at Fort Washington has been suspended.

J. V. Magion, a prominent lawyer of Chester, Pa., has been arrested for defalcation.

#### News of the Day.

The log of the steamship Pennsylvania, which arrived at New York from Liverpool, yesterday, reports terrific gales from the 3rd to the 10th instant. On the 8th she lost several boats, davits, &c., by heavy seas. On the night of the 10th, off the Newfoundland banks, latitude 46, longitude 47, they saw a light hoisted as a signal of distress. On approaching the wreck it proved to be a bark or brig of about 300 or 400 tons, under jury masts. The steamer lay to by the wreck for sixteen hours, trying to save the crew, but although the boat sent from the steamer made every effort they were unable, owing to the storm and heavy sea, to get alongside, and were reluctantly compelled to leave her. After they had passed and when to windward the Pennsylvania launched a life raft, hoping it might drift on to the vessel. On the 11th the Pennsylvania spoke and boarded the British steamer Lindisfarne, from Montreal for Cork, and directed her captain in the course of the distressed vessel. Capt. Harcourt thinks that although the unknown vessel was dismantled her hull was sound and she could weather the storm. The Lindisfarne reported having shipped heavy seas, and her cabins had been full of water.

Several robberies having been recently committed at North State village, near Pittsburg, by a gang of robbers, the farmers of the neighborhood went in pursuit on Thursday and Sunday to a point on the railroad, near Smith's Ferry. During the pursuit forty or fifty shots were exchanged, only one man being wounded. The leader of the gang jumped on a passing freight train and escaped. The remaining eight took refuge in an old coal bank, from which they were smoked out with straw, gunpowder, oil and sulphur, and were all captured and brought to Pittsburg last night. Their names are John Young, George Kent, William Martin, Jas. Casey, William Davis, William Rios, Henry Hans and John Noris. The two latter are only eighteen years of age.

Justice Graff, of Baltimore, was dismissed from his office yesterday by Governor Carroll. The Governor says:—The theory of Justice Graff that indecent and abusive language can be used in the public streets with impunity, that ladies can be grossly insulted and officers denounced in the vilest terms in the performance of their duty, that young girls may be assaulted at their doors and the offenders committed for drunkenness only, is, to say the least, a very dangerous doctrine, and if acted upon by the other justices would cause our streets to be shunned by many of our respectable people. And yet the present cases of this nature were clearly shown, where the parties were dismissed and the authority of the officers brought into contempt.

At the Methodist General Missionary Committee now in session at New York, yesterday, the Arizona mission was taken up, and \$5,000 appropriated therefor. For New Mexico \$7,000 were appropriated for work, and \$2,000 for debt existing in that mission. Bishop Peck and Dr. Dana were appointed a committee to investigate any missions where missionaries are reported to be engaged in any employment other than missionary work; \$4,500 was appropriated, for Austin, for Texas \$4,500 was appropriated, and West Texas was given \$2,500. Bishop Harris said that it had already been decided that of the total appropriations not less than \$100,000 should be for the liquidation of the debt of the Society.

The Papal Conclave is composed of 62 Cardinals, 36 of whom are Italians and only 26 foreigners. Moreover, since 1823, all the Popes have been chosen from among the Italian Cardinals. Plus IX. is the 252d Pope, and of these 252 Pontiffs 15 were French, 13 Greeks, 8 Syrians, 6 Germans, 5 Spaniards, 2 Africans, 2 from Savoy, 2 Dalmatians, 1 Englishman, 1 Portuguese, 1 Dutch, 1 Swiss, 1 from Candia, and all the remainder were Italians. It is uncertain whether, on the death of the present Pope, the meeting of the Conclave will be delayed as to admit of the attendance of Cardinals from Europe would be present, but it is doubtful if the time would be postponed to allow of Cardinal McCloskey's going from America.

News has been received that several large parties of Indians, one of them composed of thirty-five bucks, have crossed over from Mexico into Texas to raid. General Ord has notified the frontier people at the various points where the raiders are expected, to be on their guard. This is the most formidable raid that has been attempted. Advances represent the Indians and Mexicans as being unusually hostile on account of Bullis, who destroyed their camp near Saragosa. General Ord has 800 cavalry and 700 infantry ready to march at any moment.

The Collateral Loan and Savings Bank at San Francisco was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday. It was a small affair, having about one hundred depositors. The deposits, amounting to some \$24,000, have, it is charged, been absorbed by Manager John Tyler, who seems to have been virtually the bank. He also, it is charged, relieved a number of brokers of amounts aggregating about \$65,000 on stock transactions. He was arrested and locked up.

The Ponca Indians had a final interview with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the Indian Department yesterday. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, was also present as a friend of the Indians. The Poncas have accepted the situation and will return to their reservation, but they do so very unwillingly, and express much disappointment that they are not permitted to return to their old reservation.

The Reading (Pa.) Savings Bank suspended yesterday. The deposits amount to one million. The assets are not stated, but the officers state they will be sufficient to meet all liabilities. The banking house of Bushong & Bro., and the Dime Savings Bank also suspended on the announcement of the closing of the Reading Savings Bank.

A petition was filed to-day in the U. S. District Court in Brooklyn by attorneys for Conrad Ponponhausen to have him adjudicated a bankrupt. The amount of his ascertained liabilities is \$2,521,858.30. The amount of assets is \$7,308,385.38. In two years he has lost the accumulation of his life-long labor.

At a caucus of the Texas Congressional delegation last night it was decided, with the exception of Mr. Reagan, to stand by the Senate amendment increasing the army to 25,000. If Williams, of Michigan, Cook, of Georgia, and Luttrell, of California, should vote with them as before, the amendment will pass.

The Springfield Republican says there seems no reason to doubt that Mr. Blaine is in a very critical condition. It declares that he has grown worse since he went to his Augusta home a fortnight ago.

Boot Alexander, who recently murdered a man named Dougherty, was taken out of the Murfreesboro jail yesterday morning for the purpose of hanging him, but while in their custody he managed to make his escape.

Chaplain Spence, of the Massachusetts State prison, has been suspended on account of interference with the proposed introduction of Catholic worship there.

There yet exists a law in Ohio prohibiting miscegenation, and fixing the penalty thereof at imprisonment and one hundred dollars fine.

J. H. Cox, a prominent citizen of Charles county, Md., died at his residence near Porters last Monday.

The Borden City mills, at Fall River, Mass., was burned at 6 o'clock this morning.

The residence of B. S. Prettymann, at Pekin, Ill., was burned yesterday. Loss, \$35,000.

A reward of \$5,000 is offered for the apprehension of the Batavia, Ohio, treasury robbers.

#### Virginia News.

The Staunton Vindicator says: For several mornings Mr. John Crowell, living near Churchville, has observed that a bear had been depredating in his corn field, the night before. While the bear would come in at different times, he always went out at one place. There Mr. Crowell staked a gun loaded with three flint-guns and three minie balls. The flint-guns of powder and three minie balls. The next morning the bear was found shot through the heart. He weighed 350 pounds, and was shipped by express to Baltimore. On Monday night Mr. C. shot another bear, but not fatally, and he got off.

Mr. John Colison, as the agent of the English bondholders of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, will ask Judge Bond, of the U. S. Circuit Court, for a decree of sale of the road, subject to the mortgage of the divisional bondholders. These bondholders are already through counsel, preparing a bill of exceptions to file in opposition to this motion. The case will probably come up at Norfolk on the 17th or 19th instant.

A new line of railway is projected. It will start from New River Station on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, about one hundred miles west of Lynchburg, thence pursuing a nearly air direction through the counties of Giles, Blad, Tazewell, Smyth and Buchanan to the Kentucky line, where the Leviser fork of the Big Sandy river breaks through the mountains, thence by the Big Sandy river to its confluence with the Ohio river.

Virginia insurance companies suffered by the late fire and letter fire in Chicago as follows: Granite, Richmond, \$5,000; Commercial, Richmond, \$2,500; City, of Richmond, \$5,000; Merchants and Mechanics, Richmond, \$5,000; Richmond Fire Association, \$5,000; Petersburg, \$5,000.

While Mr. John Coles was hunting in Hall's cemetery, last week, two foxes leaped up before him, ran a short distance in different directions, and then turned and ran toward each other. Mr. Coles fired just as they met, and killed both at one shot.

Vessels arriving at New York from Europe report terrific weather on the Atlantic. The ship Intrepid, from Queenstown, encountered a heavy gale, during which Patrick McGuire, a seaman, aged 18 years, fell overboard and was lost.

A house occupied by a colored woman named Hester Ann Williams, near Tanner's Creek Cross Roads, near Norfolk, was totally destroyed by fire Thursday evening. Three children, two aged four years, the other an infant, were burned to death.

A decree was entered in the City Circuit Court of Richmond yesterday against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company for one hundred thousand dollars arrears of taxes due the State by that company.

The Virginia Midland Railroad Company has adopted a fast schedule from New York to New Orleans by the Kennesaw route and intermediate places, with through sleepers.

Mrs. Kate O'Toole, widow of P. O'Toole, of Staunton, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Agricultural Department at Washington city.

Mr. A. M. Jennings, of Pamplin City, killed one hundred and twenty-two squirrels and three wild turkeys on the 13th of the present month.

It is reported that the contest for the Speakership of the next House of Delegates will be between J. Marshall Hanger, of Augusta, and Hon. Thomas S. Boone, of Appomattox.

James W. Hopkins has been appointed inspector of oysters on the Rappahannock river for the district comprised between Moratoc creek and Rappahannock creek.

The farm of W. H. Peyton, near Staunton, has been sold to Dennis O'Connor, for eighteen thousand dollars.

Capt. R. A. Miller was shot and fatally wounded by Elias Harman, at Tascwell C. H., last Tuesday.

The storehouse of Frank Williams, at Cedar Fork, in Essex county, was burned down Wednesday night.

John C. Page and S. P. Willis, well known citizens of Richmond, died yesterday.

John Morrissey, while digging a well in Fredericksburg, yesterday, fell in and broke his neck.

The Rev. Arthur S. Jones, of this State, has received and accepted a call to serve as rector of St. Peter's Church, Smyrna, Del.

E. H. Price shot himself accidentally while hunting, near Price's station, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, yesterday.

Asa Magoon, the wife murderer sentenced, will be hanged at Montpellier, Vt., on the fourth Friday in November, 1878.

ATTITUDES IN SLEEP.—A writer says: "There are those who believe that no man can sleep in a satisfactory way unless the head of his bed is turned to the north. Whether this rule applies to women is doubtful, since the alleged proneness of the sex to sleep in a circular position renders it always difficult to decide toward which point of the compass the sleeping feminine's head actually points."

It is said that in well regulated hospitals the patients are laid with the head to the north and the doctors report that they recover fastest in this position. Thomson assigned to the electric currents flow from north to south. The men don't seem to care, but women have immense faith in physicians. But the husbands and fathers report that the women in chairs when alone they take it. It is their natural and favorite one. The fair sex argue in a circle. Why, in cutting fabrics they assume lines similar to their own rounded forms. Men take their straight. In bed they stretch out full length to thoroughly rest the frame. Women, however, adopt the curve of the sleeping Venus of Titian. Again we must quote fathers and husbands who say women prefer everything round from a dollar to a house, except their own forms are charmingly rounded. They love to sit on the floor in circles to talk. Their favorite position in slumber is a slight curve, with both hands thrown over their heads and frequently meeting in a circle over their tiny night cap or pent up curls—decidedly a more bewitching way than the half circle of folly.

Why this difference between man and woman? some conundrum propounder may ask. The books don't tell, nor can the fathers. It is developed from infancy. Why, one may ask, do you see why a woman sits on the floor to put on her stockings, while a man sits in a chair to draw on his socks. We are not giving reasons, only facts.

MR. CONKLING'S COMMITTEE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:—The Senate Committee on Commerce, at its meeting yesterday, unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether charges of any kind affecting the customs officers at New York and Chicago are chargingly performed. Several names have been nominated, are on file in his department. In accordance with this action of the committee, Senator Conkling to-day addressed a letter to Secretary Sherman, requesting that he furnish the committee with desired information. It is understood that Mr. Conkling in his letter directs the attention of the Secretary to the utterances of the President on civil service reform, and particularly to his declaration that no removals should be made except for cause. He further informed the Secretary that the committee is in possession of a large amount of testimony going to show that the customs officers at New York and Chicago are faithful and efficient officers, and that it is represented to the committee that these officers have received the commendation of the Department itself for faithful and intelligent performance of duty. Before acting upon the nomination of names these officers the Secretary is informed that the committee desire to be placed in possession of any reasons that may be known to the Department requiring the changes.

#### A Mine Explosion.

A dispatch from Scranton, dated yesterday, says: A terrific explosion of fire-damp took place this morning in the Jerny colliery, within the city limits, while the mine was in operation, fatally injuring a number of men and boys and producing a scene of the most intense excitement. About two hundred workmen were in the mine when the accident occurred, little dreaming of danger until they were suddenly enveloped in the awful darkness which followed the flash and the underground tempest by which they were overtaken.

The explosion occurred nearly two thousand feet from the foot of the shaft, where a force of workmen were building a cross cut, to regulate the course of the air in a distant portion of the colliery. It is supposed one of their lamps was held too high and came in contact with the explosive gas which usually seeks the surface, and then followed an appalling scene.

The thundering shock was felt throughout the mine, and made the massive breast above the shaft shake like an aspen from base to top. Amidst the coal pillars which they clasped from their grasp and shattered into fragments.

Mine props were swept from their places, coal cars were overturned and demolished, and miners were carried several chambers distant and their drivers buried in the debris of the chaos. A miner named Mallin, standing at the foot of the shaft, nearly two thousand feet from the scene of the occurrence, was flung bodily into the dump, and the coal car by which he had stood upset over him. In some instances loaded cars were swept twenty yards away. As soon as the storm had spent its force those who had escaped unhurt proceeded to assist their less fortunate comrades.

At a short distance from the fearful spot Anthony Collins and Patrick Brennan were found buried beneath a heap of rocks and coal, and moaning piteously.

They were sat free and carried out in a dying condition. Both are badly burned and lacerated about the head and body. They cannot possibly recover, although at last accounts they were still alive. A driver named Luke Burns was found lying crushed beneath a shattered coal car, with one of his legs almost torn off. His recovery is doubtful.

William Layton, of Green Ridge, was found with a leg broken. Max Phillips, of Ward street, was frightfully burned, the flesh almost dropping from his bones. He is also internally injured, and cannot live. William Metz is seriously burned and mangled, and several others are more or less injured. The news of the accident spread like wildfire, and men, women and children ran from all parts of the city to the mouth of the shaft, each pressing anxiously forward to see the faces of those brought up from the dismal depth, and fearful lest some dear friend had met his fate.

At last accounts it was feared that three men were still in the mine, but the gas was burning fiercely where the accident occurred, and a more tremendous explosion was expected during the day, so that it was dangerous to go down the shaft.

The mines are all in the mine and must have perished by this time. Immense volumes of fire damp are generated in the Jerny colliery, and the rushing jet of gas escaping from all sides will feed the flames now raging there until the entire place is a seething furnace, unless the expensive process of flooding should be resorted to.

#### The Eastern War.

A special dated Varna, Thracia, Thursday, says an assault on Kars was fixed for the 13th inst., and the troops were ready for action at nightfall, but owing to the badness of the weather the assault has been indefinitely postponed.

A St. Petersburg dispatch states that the Minister of War has ordered the preparation of stores necessary for the mobilization of the remainder of the army.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Several special dispatches from Vienna say that Count Andrássy, the Austro-Hungarian premier, has declared his belief that Serbia will not break peace.

The Standard's special correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs under date of yesterday the following: "A council, over which the Sultan presided, was held yesterday. I am informed that a general feeling was expressed by no more strongly than the Sultan in favor of making an effort to put an end to the war, in which enough had been done on both sides for glory, and which, if continued, must inflict lasting misery on the two empires. It was felt, however, that at present sufficient reliance cannot be placed upon the declarations of Russia, and that even while seeking to obtain an honorable peace, preparations for prolonged resistance must be vigorously carried on. I am told that subject to this determination to prosecute the war, if an honorable peace cannot be procured, it was resolved that the time for endeavoring to put an end to the war has arrived. I may inform Mr. Layard, the British ambassador, of the decision of the council in the hope that England will aid in putting a stop to a war which so greatly damages her own trade and threatens to compromise her best interests."

BUCHAREST, Nov. 17.—Gen. Skobeleff was slightly wounded on the 15th instant, but retains his command.

A decree is published evoking the Roumanian Chambers for the 27th instant.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The Bulgarian inhabitants of Vratza have massacred the Muslim inhabitants.

#### Foreign News.

The Consul at Pernambuco gives details of the famine in the northeastern part of Brazil, caused by a long continued drought. In the province of Ceara there has been a loss of eighty thousand head of cattle, so that live stock is extinct in the province of dollars in relieving the distresses of the inhabitants, and there has been great loss of life, the crops having entirely failed.

At the Shrewsbury, England, races, yesterday, the struggle for the Shrewsbury cup, for which eight horses ran, was won by Pagant, Hopbloom second, and Zuecher third.

Wm. Gale, who started on October 21st to walk 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of ten minutes each, at Islington, will complete that walk at ten minutes past eleven o'clock to night. He is in good condition, and will undoubtedly succeed. Barring accidents.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.—Newton vs. Broulware's executors. Dismissed by the appellate.

Hite vs. Overby, and als. Appeal allowed from a decree of the Circuit Court of Mecklenburg county.

Norfolk city vs. Chamberlayne, &c. Fully argued by Richard Walker for the appellees, and W. B. Martin, eq., for the appellants, and submitted.

This is the last case that will be argued on the privileged docket at this term. The court will then go on with the regular docket very rapidly.

Boha vs. Newton, &c.; Stone vs. Kidd. Sent to the foot of the docket for not being ready.

Coleman's administrator vs. Anderson, &c. Argued by Judge Meredith for the appellees, and submitted.

Booker's representative vs. Booker's representative. Submitted on petition of plaintiff in error.

High vs. Nichols, &c. Submitted.

High vs. Evans; Fickham vs. National Exchange Bank; Readall vs. Stockton, &c.; Rowland vs. Jessup, &c.; Backhouse vs. Selde; Marshall, trustee, vs. Sinclair; Barkholder vs. Liddell; Custis vs. Thompson, &c.; Alexandria Savings Insurance vs. Thomas, and Thornton vs. Fairfax, are the next two cases. It was not thought that the first three will take up any of the time to-day, and several of the others will take but little time.

#### The Republic of France.

The Paris Monitor, semi-official, announces that at yesterday morning's Cabinet council the Ministers tendered their resignations. The Duke de Broglie and M. Fourton explained that they were the most devoted friends of the Marshal, but considered a change of Ministry necessary, as the Chamber might refuse to vote the budget while the present Cabinet retained office. President MacMahon accepted their resignations, but asked the Ministers to hold their portfolios until their successors were appointed and give him the benefit of their advice and co-operation in the negotiations for the formation of a Cabinet. The Ministers did not conceal their opinion that it would be difficult for them to assist in that task, and suggested the operation of influential members of the constitutional party in both chambers. Since the council President MacMahon has held consultations with various leading politicians, Senators and deputies, upon whose devotion he thinks he can rely.

It is said that the delegations from the various groups of the Right in the Senate will hold a conference to-day, upon which all decisions respecting the formation of a new Cabinet will depend. Thirty Senators belonging to the constitutional party and to the Right Centre waited upon the Marshal on Thursday evening and assured him of their devotion, but declared they could not support the Cabinet in a policy of resistance.

At a preliminary meeting of the Senators yesterday morning, M. Bocher, leader of the constitutional group, whose votes can turn the scale in the Senate, said that the salvation of the country was at stake, and that the Cabinet ought to advise the President to come to an understanding with the moderate members of the Left. M. Bocher declared that he and his twenty-seven colleagues would not agree to another dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

Among the members of the Committee of Inquiry are MM. Albert Grevy, Renault, Casimir Perier, Louis Bland and Jules Ferry.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs the following: "Although the announcement of the resignation of the Ministers is not official, if, confirmed, would certainly be deemed the satisfaction to public opinion. President MacMahon seems altogether opposed to violence. I am assured on excellent authority that this morning, in conversation with an old friend, he said the idea of a coup d'etat was purposeless. It is also asserted that General Berthaut declared in the lobby of the House that such an idea never had, and would never enter the Marshal's head."

M. Pierre Laffrey, a life Senator and member of the Left Centre, is dead. The recent election of M. Grand Perret, Bonapartist, a life Senator, has been annulled in consequence of an error in the count.

The Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies have elected the Committee of Inquiry into electoral abuses. All the members of the committee, thirty-three in number, belong to the various groups of the Left.

Deputies Mitchell and Allain Targe fought a duel yesterday in consequence of the latter having called the former a liar in Wednesday's debate. M. Mitchell was wounded in the arm.

General Grant continues to receive many visits from illustrious personages. The Marquis de Talleyrand Perigord gives a banquet in his honor on November 22d, and the General will dine with the Comte de Paris on the 23d. General Grant visited the tomb of M. Thiers Thursday, and placed upon it a wreath of immortelles.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Much importance is attached to the views of the President of the Republic expressed at the Senatorial Conference to-day of the delegates from the various groups of the Left. The Orleanists are expected to define to what extent they will support the Government and co-operate with the legitimist and Bonapartist groups in the Senate.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—It is believed that the following will be members of the new Cabinet. None of them belong to either house. At the outset they will declare that they only hold office provisionally: Minister of War, Major General Grimaud Delocheboubet, now commandant of Bordeaux; Minister of the Interior, M. DeWeleche, now Prefect of the Nord; Minister of Finance, M. Fare, now Director General of Forests; Minister of Commerce, M. Ozanne, now Secretary General of the same ministry; Minister of Public Works, M. Graft; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Leclercq de Benne. Nothing is known yet about the President of the Council or Minister of Marine.

#### Bloody Affray.

At St. Louis yesterday morning two men entered the pawn shop of Ed. Wright to redeem a valise. One of the men was recognized as Frank Rand, who killed two men and wounded another at St. Elmo, Illinois, in August last. A policeman was sent for and officers White and Heffernan responded to the call. White entered the shop first and seized Rand, who immediately drew a revolver and shot him in the thigh, severing the femoral artery. Heffernan struck at Rand with his club and seized his pistol arm, when a struggle ensued, during which Rand's pistol was discharged, wounding himself in the leg. Mr. Wright in the mean time armed himself and commanded Rand's companion, named Morrison, to stand still or he would blow his brains out. Morrison obeyed. Wright's clerk then shot Rand from behind the counter, hitting him in the body which together with several blows on the head applied by Heffernan, killed the murderer to the floor. He was then secured. Officer White was taken to be bleeding copiously and was found to be dangerously wounded. Both are in a critical condition. Rand had on him two large revolvers, a knife, bullet and a pair of brass knuckles. Officer White was still alive last night, but in a very low condition. Rand was also alive and full of bravado. He is a most desperate character. He has one wound in the right thigh and another in the left breast. The wound in the breast was given by Wright, the pawnbroker, who fired at him at the request of officer Heffernan. The man Morrison, who was with Rand, seemed to be an entirely innocent party. There is no doubt about the identity of Rand as being the murderer of two men at St. Elmo, Illinois, last August.

THE EVENING FILIBUSTERS.—During yesterday evening's session of the House of Representatives, the Speaker laid before the House a message from the Secretary of State in relation to the indemnity paid by Spain for the execution of General Ryan and others in Cuba, and in relation to the disposition of said fund. The amount paid was eighty thousand Spanish dollars, equivalent to \$77,797 in American money. Claims to the amount of \$38,209 have been paid, and another claim of \$2,500 has been allowed and not paid. The unexpended balance has been invested in five per cent. bonds of the United States. As the heirs of General Ryan failed to prove that he was a citizen of the United States no money was paid to them as indemnity. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DEADWOOD AFFAIRS.—The soldiers ordered here by Gen. Sheridan to assist Sheriff Bullock in enforcing the law in the Deadwood case are reported to be in close proximity to Deadwood. Affairs at the mine remain in the same condition, virtually, as reported a week ago, the miners holding possession and being closely watched by a Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff Bullock and his deputies to night arrested four "road agents" in this gulch. They gave the names of "Tony Pastor," Finn Davis, A. B. Vancamp and Lawrence Woodhull.

The Peoples' Savings Bank, of Newark, N. J., has suspended.

#### From Washington.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.

SENATE.  
The Senate was not in session, having on yesterday adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
In the House of Representatives, as soon as the journal was read,

Mr. Banning moved that the House take up the Army Appropriation bill as amended by the Senate.

This was agreed to, and the Army bill was taken up.

The amendments of the Senate were then considered serially, and some unimportant amendments as to numbers of clerks, &c., were non-concurred in.

The amendment of the Senate then came up striking out the following provision of the House bill, "That a force of four cavalry regiments shall be recruited to one hundred men in each company, and the same shall be employed for the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontier of Texas."

There was considerable discussion on the method of proceeding, and many motions to concur, to non-concur, to amend, &c., were made.

Finally the House voted by yeas and nays on a motion by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, to concur in the Senate amendment. The yeas were 140 and the nays 126. So the amendment was adopted.